

National Association of Crime Victim Compensation Boards

Compensation Funding Sources

State compensation program funding comes from a mix of state and federal resources.

Forty-two states (including D.C. and Puerto Rico) depend solely or primarily on offender fees for funding.

Eleven states are solely or primarily dependent on legislative appropriations from general revenue.

Offender fees

Alabama	\$2 per moving traffic ticket, \$10 per misdemeanor, \$15 per felony; plus half of mandatory discretionary fee: \$25-1,000 per misdemeanor, \$50-10,000 per felony
Alaska	legislature appropriates money to the compensation fund from a pool generated by felons who forfeit the annual check that all Alaskan citizens receive as proceeds from the permanent oil fund
Arizona	4.6% of monies paid into a pool financed by penalty assessments on fines
Arkansas	percentage of mandatory court-cost assessment
California	penalties assessed on fines; plus fines ranging from \$200-10,000 on felonies and \$100-1,000 on misdemeanors, plus income from fines on traffic offenses, infractions, and civil violations
Colorado	10% of fund generated by \$25-35 per traffic offense, \$60 per misdemeanor, \$125 felony
Connecticut	\$20 per felony, \$15 per misdemeanor, \$15 per serious traffic offense; assessments for operating cars and boats under the influence; 3% of inmate wages
Delaware	18% add-on to all fines, including traffic offenses; fines of \$50 on misdemeanor sex offenses and \$100 on felony sex-offenses fund forensic-rape-exam payment
D.C.	\$50-250 per misdemeanor, including \$100 for drunk driving, reckless driving, or fleeing the scene of an accident; \$100-5,000 for each felony
Florida	\$50 per felony, misdemeanor, criminal traffic offense, and juvenile adjudication, plus 5% surcharge on criminal fines
Georgia	\$25 from each DUI conviction; \$30 parole fee monthly and \$9 probation fee monthly
Hawaii	\$25 per petty misdemeanor, \$50 per misdemeanor; \$100-500 per felony; 10% of inmate wages
Idaho	\$37 per misdemeanor, \$75 per felony, \$300 per count for any sex-offense conviction; 5% of prison industry wages
Indiana	portion of court costs; 10% of wages earned on work release
Iowa	\$100 civil penalty for reinstatement of license in DUI cases; also 18% of state's 95% share of a 30% surcharge on all criminal fines

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Kansas	10.94% of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures from district courts; \$1 fee per payroll period from inmates
Kentucky	3.4% of court costs for every felony and misdemeanor conviction
Louisiana	minimum of \$50 per felony and \$7.50 per misdemeanor
Maine	\$35 for murders and serious crimes (classes A-C), \$20 for other offenses (classes D-E)
Maryland	\$20.00 per misdemeanor and felony conviction; income from \$3 per traffic citation is split evenly between compensation and services until the fund reaches \$500,000, and then amounts above that threshold go to compensation
Michigan	legislatively determined portion of special fund financed through \$130 per felon, \$75 per misdemeanant, and \$25 per juvenile offender
Minnesota	inmate wage deductions (primary revenue source is appropriation)
Mississippi	\$10 per misdemeanor, felony, and drunk driving offense; additional assessments may be imposed on felons; \$3 monthly fee from offenders on parole or probation
Missouri	\$68 per class A and B felonies, \$46 for class C and D felonies, \$10 per misdemeanor; also shares \$7.50 fee assessed on all offenses, including infractions or violations of municipal and county ordinances
Nebraska	\$1 per felony conviction; 5% of prison-industry wages; and \$20,000 per year in general-appropriation funds
Nevada	\$20 per DUI license reinstatement; \$20 administrative fee imposed on bail bonds, plus 100% of bail forfeitures; court assessments of any amount more than \$11; 5% of prison-industry wages earned in excess of minimum wage
New Hampshire	3.75% of a 20% add-on to all criminal fines, including motor-vehicle violations
New Jersey	\$50 per misdemeanor and juvenile offense, \$100 minimum for theft of auto and eluding a police officer, \$100-10,000 per felony where injury or death occurs, \$50 per DWI conviction, \$50 per case resolved by pretrial intervention; 10% surcharge on all prison-canteen purchases
New Mexico	15% of inmate wages (primary revenue source is appropriation)
New York	annual appropriation from special revenue fund generated in part from mandatory fees
North Carolina	5% of profits from prison enterprise and 5% of prison canteen purchases (primary revenue source is appropriation)
Ohio	\$30 per felony, \$9 per misdemeanor, \$75 for license reinstatement in drunk driving cases
Oklahoma	\$50-10,000 per violent felony, \$45-1,000 per nonviolent felony, \$30-300 per misdemeanor, \$30-2,000 for juvenile offenses; unclaimed restitution
Oregon	4.25% of the following offender assessments: \$105 per felony, \$65 per misdemeanor, \$95 for drunk driving, \$35 for offense punishable only by fine; 60% of punitive damages awarded in civil cases

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Pennsylvania	\$35 per felony and misdemeanor, \$25 from juvenile offender
Puerto Rico	\$40-100 per misdemeanor, \$300 per felony
Rhode Island	\$150 per major felony, \$90 per less serious felony, \$30 per misdemeanor
South Carolina	fluctuating percentage of fines, fees, and assessments levied on various offenses
South Dakota	\$2.50 on every criminal conviction, including traffic offenses
Tennessee	\$50 per violent offense, including drunk driving, \$26.50 per property crime; for crimes against children, \$500 additional assessment; 5% of parolee's wages; percentage of sales of illegal contraband, bond forfeitures, and juror reimbursement donations
Texas	\$45 per felony, \$35 per class A-B misdemeanor, \$15 per class C misdemeanor, excluding pedestrian violations
Utah	35% of all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and surcharges, including DUI cases
Vermont	\$23.75 of a \$41.00 surcharge on all criminal convictions, and also on speeding tickets, which are civil infractions
Virginia	\$30 per felony, \$20 per misdemeanor, \$20 per drunk driving conviction; unclaimed restitution
West Virginia	\$50 per felony, \$10 per misdemeanor, \$8 per municipal infraction except parking fines, \$10 other offenses, 20% of assessed fines in drunk driving cases
Wisconsin	About half of funding comes from general appropriations, and half from a share of a fund generated from offender fees
Wyoming	\$100 per felony or high misdemeanor, \$50 for some other misdemeanors

Annual Appropriation

Illinois	New York (from funds generated in part by offender fees)
Massachusetts	North Carolina
Minnesota	North Dakota
Montana	Virgin Islands
New Mexico	Washington
	Wisconsin (some funding comes from an offender-based fee)

Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Funding

VOCA provides each state with an annual grant equal to 60% of what the state spends in its own money, calculated on the state's annual payout in the fiscal year two years before the grant year. (If the grant year is FY 2014, then the grant is calculated on the state's state-dollar payout for FY 2012.) This means the federal share of resources spent by compensation programs, on average, is no more than 37.5%, with 62.5% coming from the state share. The following chart shows how the share of state to federal funding can vary (assuming that the state spends its entire federal grant in one year).

	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014
Awards to victims from state dollars	\$1 million	\$1.2 million	\$1.3 million	\$1.0 million
Awards to victims from federal grant	<u>\$600,000 (37.5%)</u>	<u>\$600,000 (33%)</u>	<u>\$600,000 (31.5%)</u>	<u>\$720,000 (41.9%)</u>
Total awarded to victims	\$1.6 million	\$1.6 million	\$1.9 million	\$1.72 million

The federal grant in FY 2013 is based on the state payout of \$1 million in FY 2011; the grant in FY 2014 is based on the \$1 million in state funds spent in FY 2012.